

consisting in part of East India oil of santal and largely of cottonseed oil, and for the further reason that the article was labeled, "Capsules * * * Santal Oil * * * 5 Min." and "10 Min.," respectively, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product containing less than that amount.

On April 15, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9131. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Mrs. Margaret Albers. Plea of nolo contendere to count 1 of the indictment. Fine, \$75 and costs. Count 2 dismissed. (F. & D. No. 10337. I. S. Nos. 9374-p, 10057-p.)

On October 9, 1919, the Grand Jurors of the United States within and for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an indictment in 2 counts against Mrs. Margaret Albers, Aviston, Ill., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 18, 1917, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part, "From Mrs. Wm. Albers, Aviston, Ill."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of added water and of insoluble foreign matter. The article was very dirty.

Adulteration of the article was charged in the indictment for the reason that a substance, to wit, added water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On October 20, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to count 1 of the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs. Count 2 of the indictment was dismissed.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9132. Adulteration and misbranding of Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener. U. S. * * * v. 4 1-Pound Cans of Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13004. I. S. No. 9349-r. S. No. C-2011.)

On July 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of an article labeled in part, "Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener 500—500 Soluble in Cold Water. Not sold as a drug. W. B. Wood Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo. 1 Pound net," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Troy, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 25, 1920, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of sugar, about 32 per cent, and sodium salt of saccharin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an imitation sweetener had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article, and for the further reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label of the article, "Special Concentrated Sweetener 500," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that it represented the article as being five hundred times sweeter than sugar, when it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On January 7, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9133. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills (Single Strength). U. S. * * * v. 12 Packages of * * * Madame Dean Female Pills (Single Strength). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13480. I. S. No. 10217-t. S. No. W-693.)

On or about September 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of drugs, labeled "Madame Dean Female Pills (Single Strength)," consigned by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 1, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of quinine, aloes, ferrous sulphate, hydrastis, ginger, and cornstarch.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the labeling thereof bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (box and wrapper) "Female Pills * * * give relief in Female Disorders of the menstrual functions. * * * for Painful, Irregular and Scanty Menstruation," (booklet accompanying article) "* * * irregular, prolonged, or suppressed menstruation. * * * Female Pills afford relief for these ailments, * * * a remedy intended solely for the relief of Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, scanty and irregular menstruation, and other derangements of the reproductive system, * * * especially valuable in the functional changes * * * of the menopause or change of life. * * * act on the circulatory system of the uterus, thereby relieving painful, irregular and scanty menstruation, and assist in re-establishing or restoring, the menstrual or monthly periods. * * * strengthen and build up the uterine function," all of which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the pills contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and said pills were not a remedy for any one of the troubles mentioned, and had no curative or therapeutic effects whatever on any one of the diseases mentioned.

On October 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*